

Minnesota Higher Education Facilities Authority Susan Brower, Minnesota State Demographer April 9, 2014



Topics for today

 2 BIG demographic trends impacting Minnesota colleges and universities

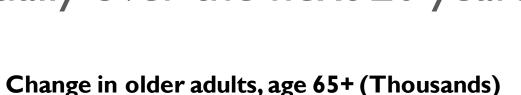
Your questions and insights

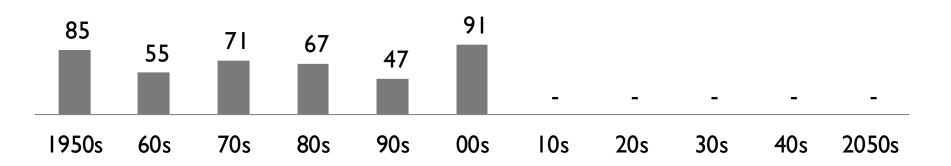


Trend #1:
Population aging is beginning to affect MN and the nation



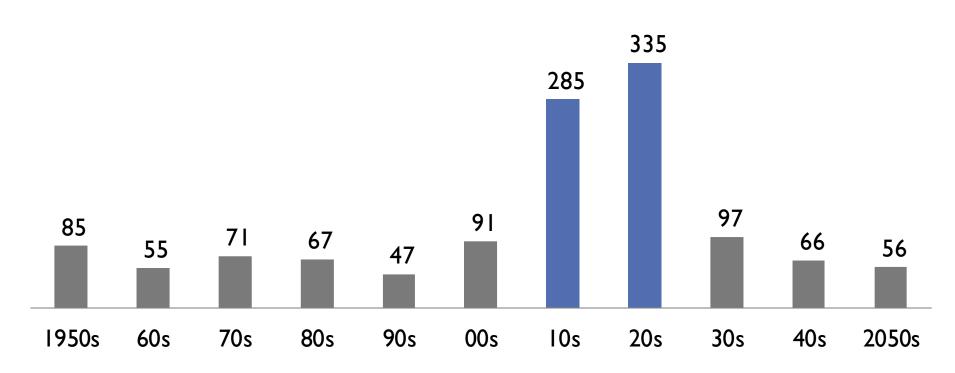
Number of older adults will increase substantially over the next 20 years





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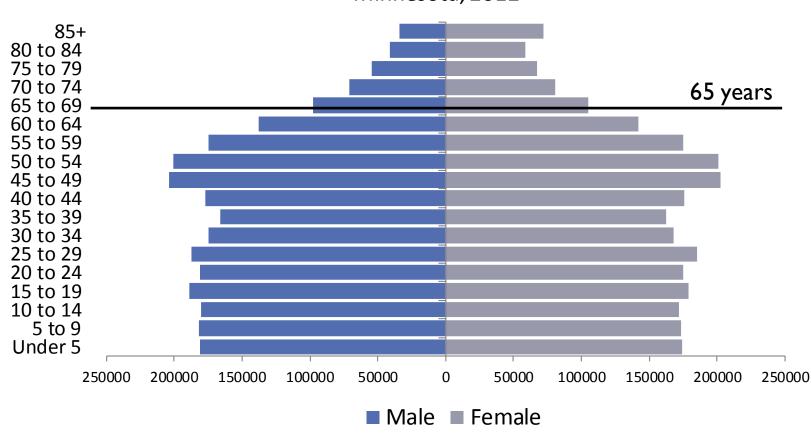
Change in older adults, age 65+ (Thousands)



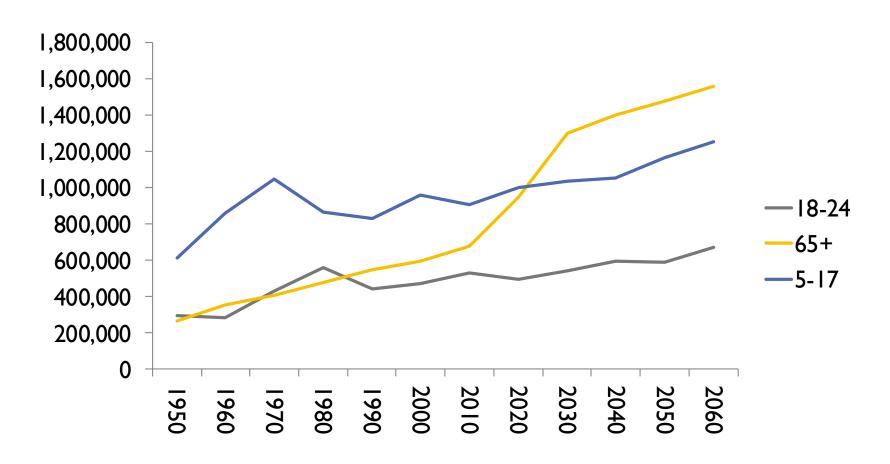
Why are these changes so marked now?

Population by age and sex

Minnesota, 2012



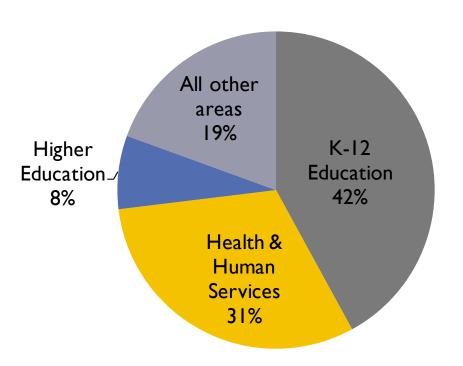
* For the first time in MN history: More 65+ than school-age by 2020



Increasingly our demographics will change the demand for services

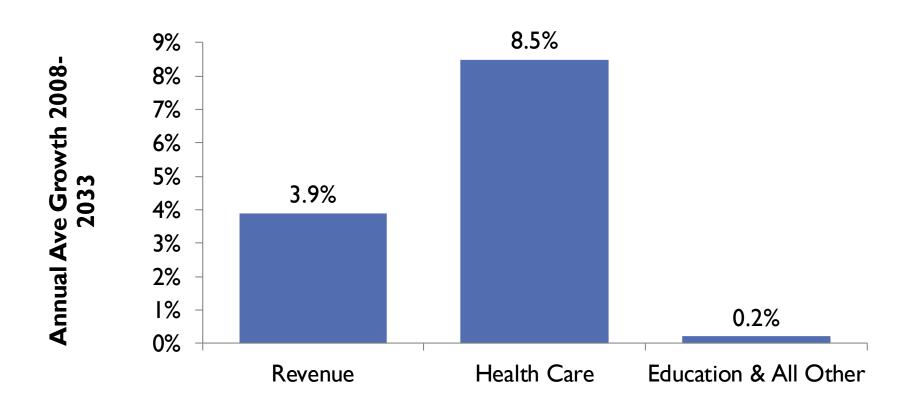
General Fund Expenditures FY 2012-2013

Within Health & Human Services



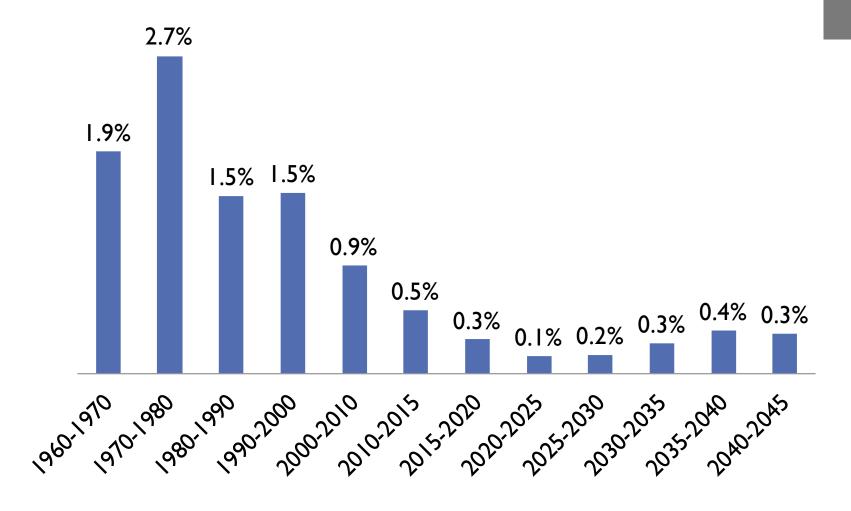
- Medical Assistance Expenditures:25% of GF spending (8.5 billion)
- Medical Assistance Expenditures for the Elderly and Disabled: I 6% of GF spending (5.5 billion)
- MA expenditures include basic care, long-term care waivers and long-term institutional care

From 2008: If State Health Care Costs Continue Their Current Trend, State Spending On Other Services Can't Grow





Labor force growth is projected to slow



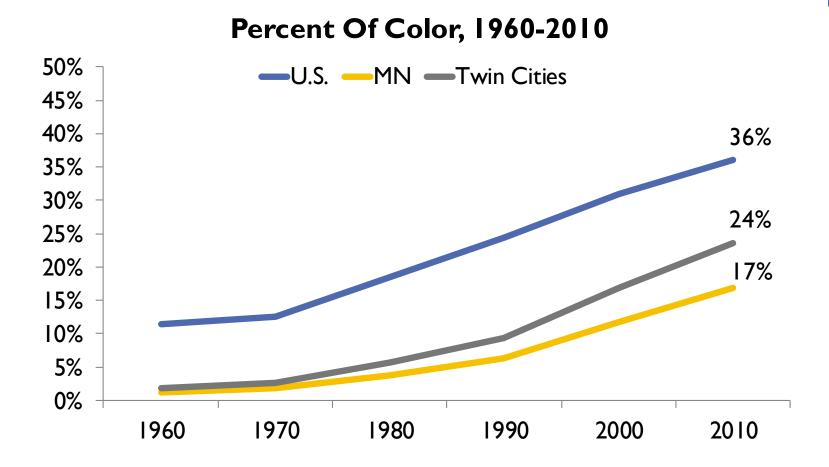


Trend #2:
Minnesota and the
Twin Cities are
becoming more
diverse

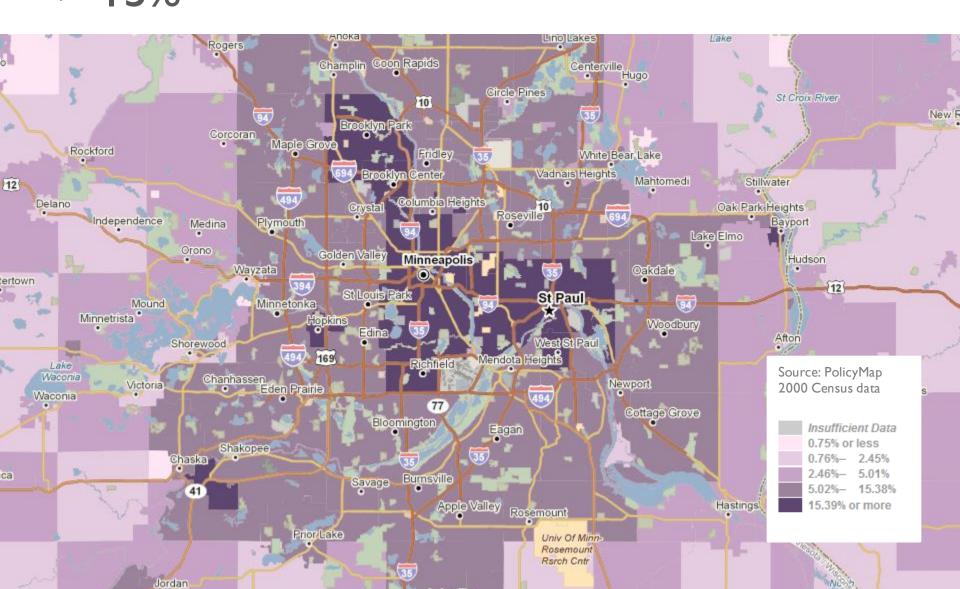


+ 50 years of growing diversity in our region, state, nation

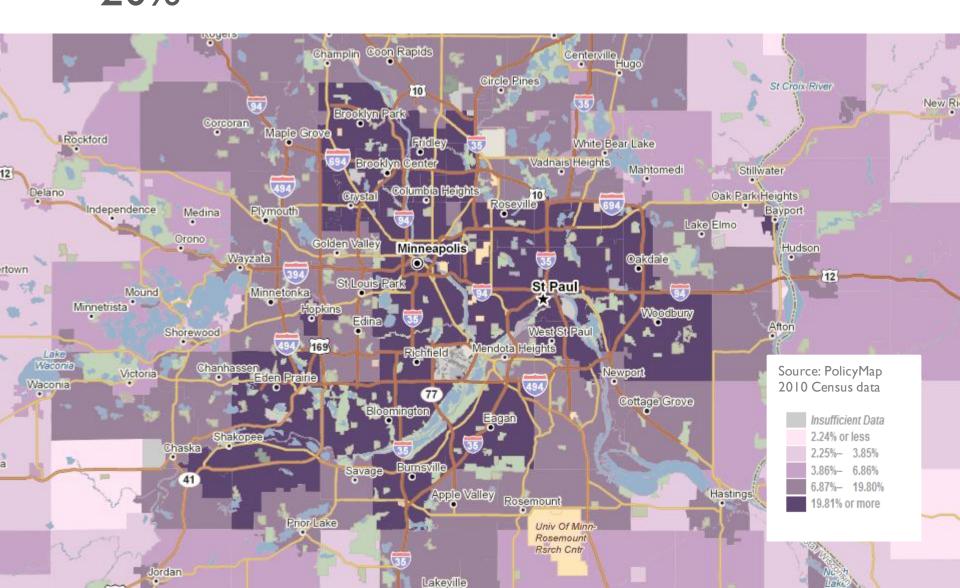




2000: Few cities had populations of color > 15%



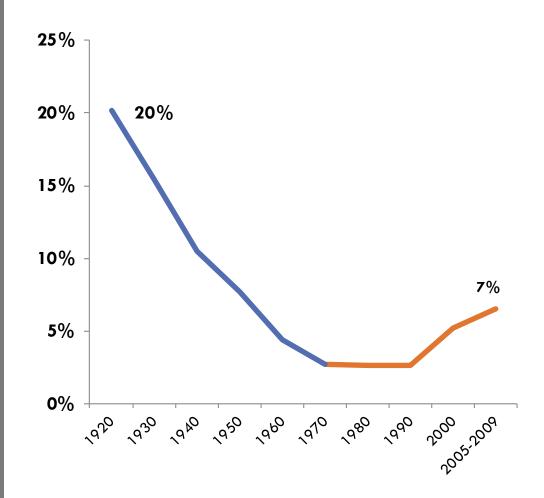
2010: Many cities had populations of color > 20%





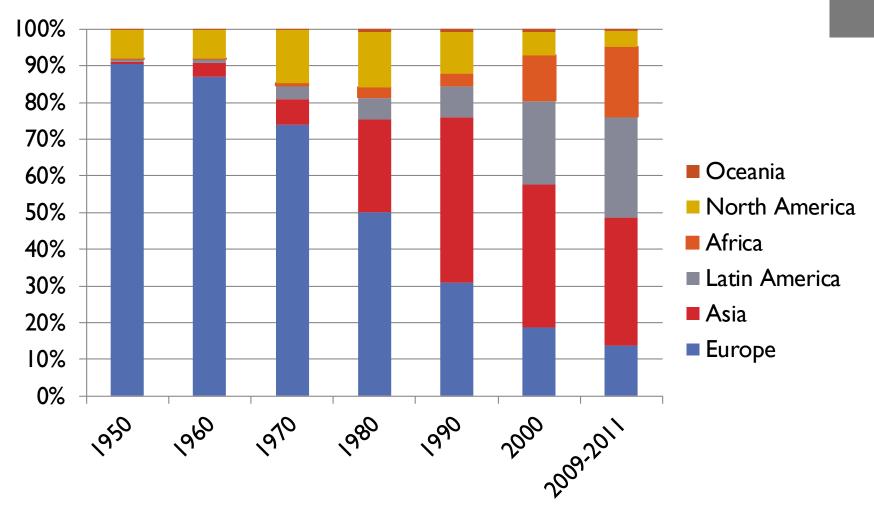
International immigration on the rise

Percent Foreign Born Minnesota 1970-2009



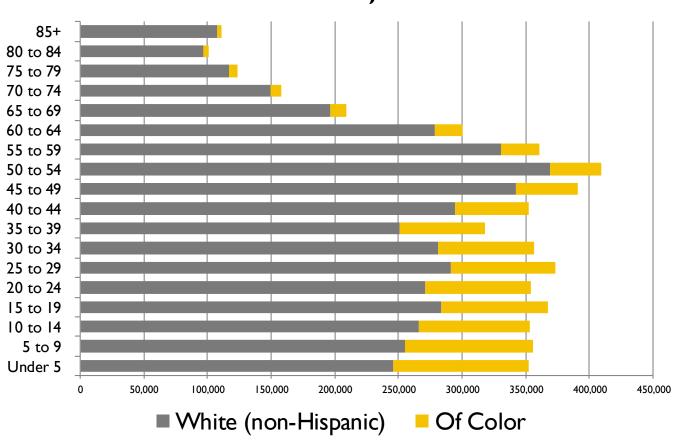
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Our foreign-born population is becoming increasingly diverse

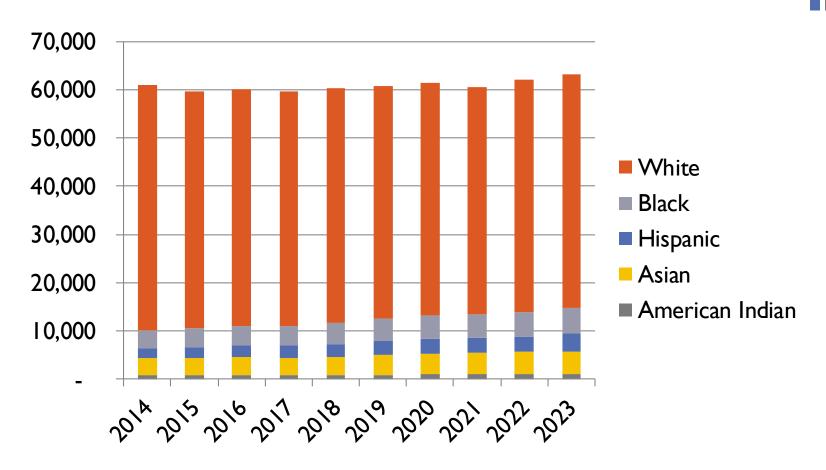


A portrait of Minnesota, 2011

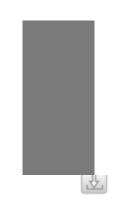
White (non-Hispanic) and Of Color Population Minnesota, 2011



+ Over the next decade, the proportion of Minnesota high school graduates of color will rise

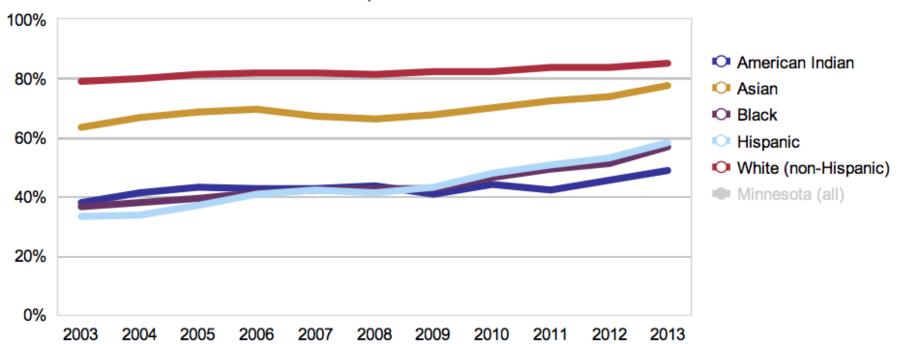


+ Racial gaps in attainment are large and persistent



High school students graduating on time by racial and ethnic group

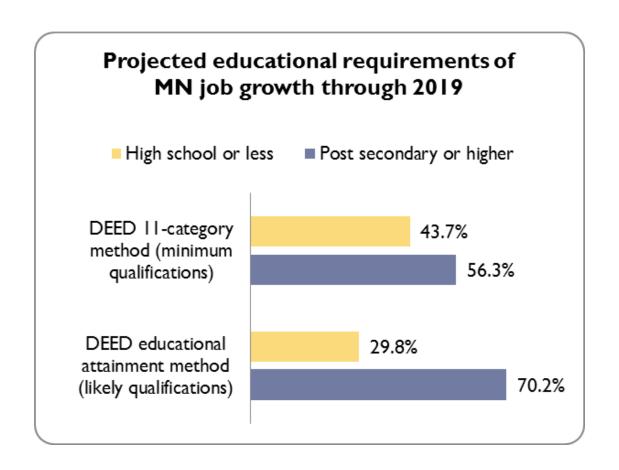
Minnesota, 2003-2013







Minnesota needs educated workers and workers need post-secondary ed

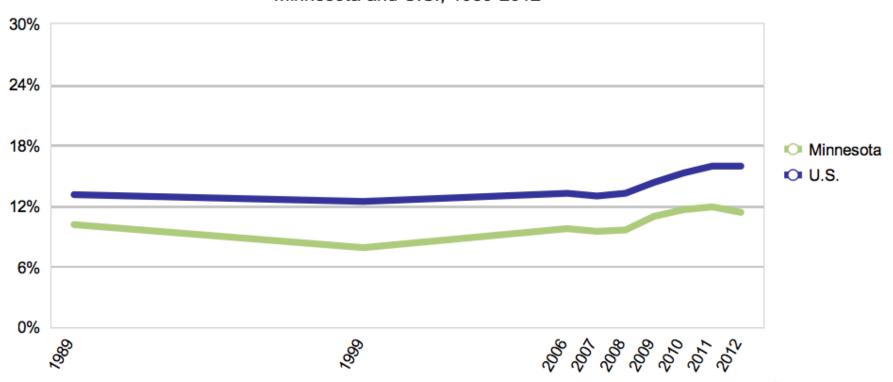


Rates of poverty now at 20 year high



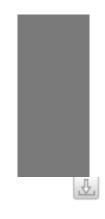
Individuals below the poverty level

Minnesota and U.S., 1989-2012



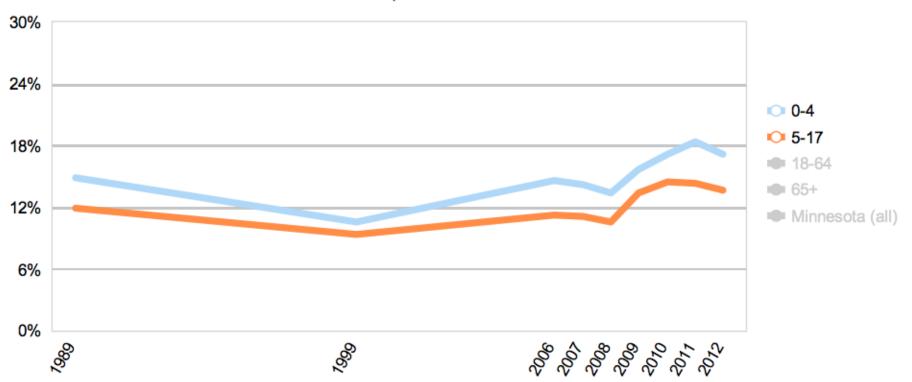


Rates of child poverty on the rise



Individuals below the poverty level by age

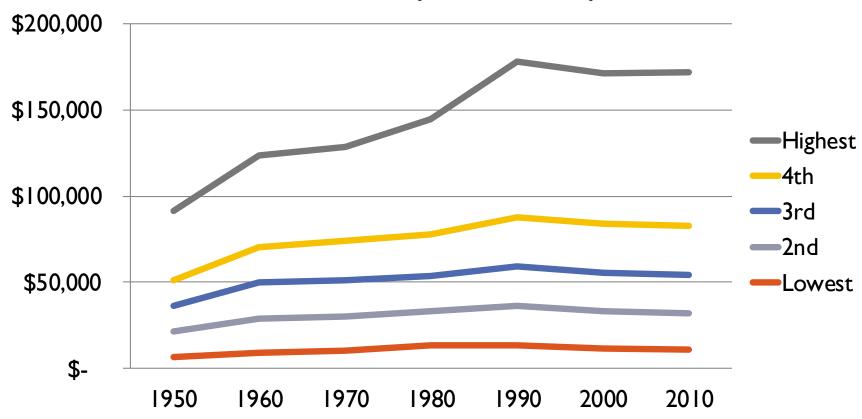
Minnesota, 1989-2012





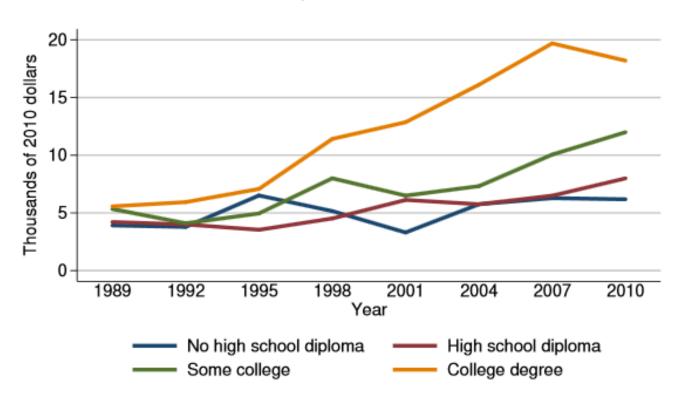
*Income among the top 20% of households grew markedly through 1990

Mean household income within quintile Minnesota (2010 Dollars)

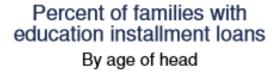


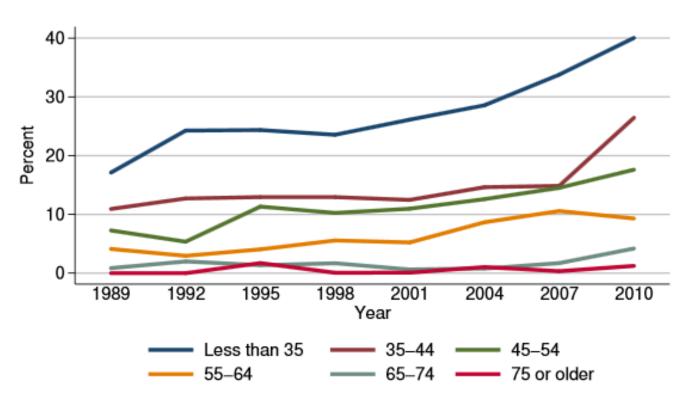
Loan values have grown for those with college degrees

Median value of education installment loans for families with holdings By education of head

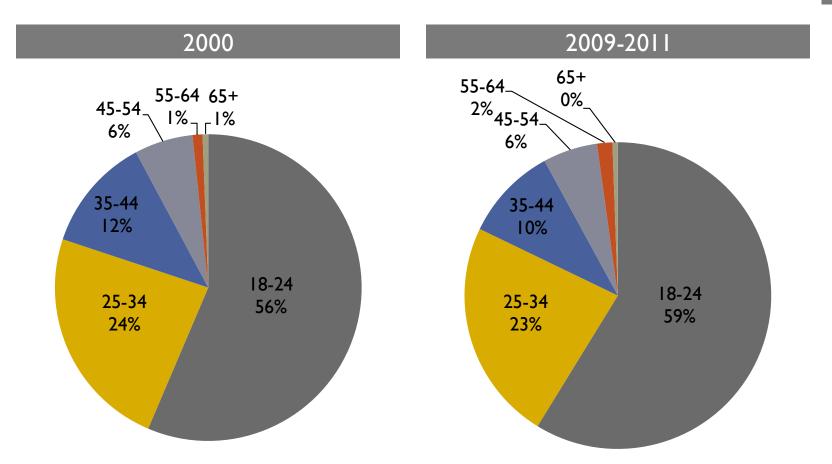


40% of young families had education installment loans in 2010





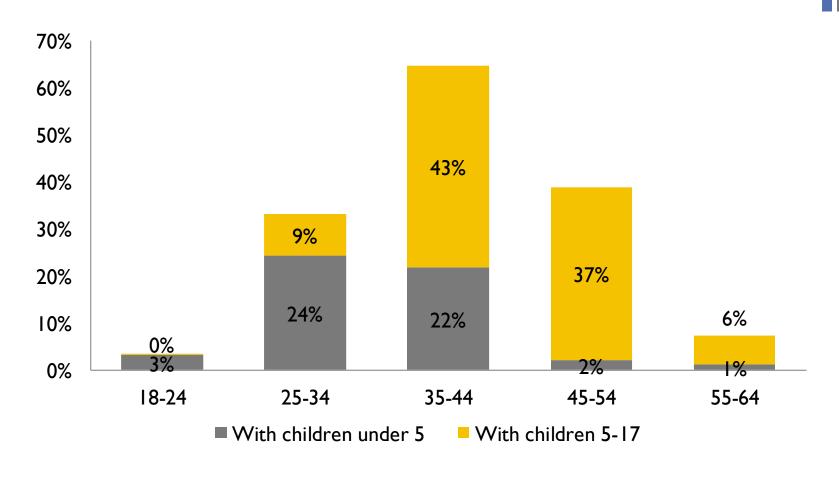
Age profile of Minnesotans enrolled in Post-Secondary School



124,000 students enrolled in post-secondary school in 2009-2011 were 25 and older



Minnesota post-secondary students with children, 2009-2011



Considerations of Demographic Change

- Population aging is a game-changer—and not just for older Minnesotans
- College-bound youth becoming more diverse
- High school grads less likely to have the financial resources to attend post-secondary school
- And yet, opportunities abound. Incentives to attend college greater than ever

Is demography destiny?

Opportunities are plentiful and the flexible win. Higher-ed institutions can reorient to the new demographic realities.

- Age: Competing demands on time include parenthood & work
- Students of color: Uneven high-school outcomes create untapped potential
- International immigration: Shifting mix of international to Minnesota-born students may create new opportunities for both groups